Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

In fact, separating the intentional motion from jitter over the course of a sequence is always a complex problem. For a real-time application, the main constraint is moreover that no delay is allowed, i.e. it is not possible to store some frames in memory and to apply the motion correction later, once the movement can be better known. All the solutions proposed to that end in the literature have more or less the same drawback: the jitter is attenuated--but not cancelled--in portions of sequences that have a low amplitude jitter and fixed position, but as soon as there is a panoramic motion or any other type of strong camera motion, the output filtered sequence hardly follows the real motion or follows it after a long delay. Moreover, the sampling window used for filtering causes a delay that is noticeable when correcting low amplitude jitter. There is consequently ~~always to find~~ a trade-off between the strength for attenuating low amplitude jitter and the ability to follow intentional motion with a delay as low as possible.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

It may also be checked if the IMV correction is not above a given ~~threhsold,~~ threshold, corresponding to the extra input area ~~authorized:~~ authorized; if so, the correction is modified in order to stay within a predetermined allowed range, .+-.16 pixels for example.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

The correspondence table between the damping factor a(E) and the sum (GMV(t)+GMV(t-1)) of the two last global motion vectors is built in the following way:

(a) a low sum of GMV values implies a high damping factor value, which strongly stabilizes the sequence, as if assuming ~~static intentional camera~~ an intentional static camera position;

(b) a high sum of GMV values implies a low damping factor value, and the sequence then follows more precisely the original motion.